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STREET FIGHT RAGES IN SUBURB OF PRAGA ENTERED BY SOVIETS

Moscow Reports Polish Army Takes City and Attacks Outskirts of Warsaw

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—In the big battle for Warsaw, the Soviets with unprecedented amount of material and men yesterday expanded their deep thrust southeast of the city and entered the suburb of Praga where fierce street-fighting ensued.

Recklessly throwing in more and more fresh reserves, the Soviets have developed this battle into a new height of ferocity and fierce street-fighting is now in progrss in Praga on the eastern bank of the Vistula. German and Hungarian troops fighting northwest of the city repelled all Soviet attacks and destroyed 39 of their tanks.

Soviet pressure on the lower Narev, the second center of fighting on the Eastern Front, continued. After the Germans had given up Lomza, the fighting there shifted to northwest of the town where Soviet attempts to wipe out the German bridgehead on the southern bank of the Narev from the flank were abortive and all attacks were held up by fierce German fire.

The main German line on the northern bank of the Narev has stiffened considerably and it remains to be seen whether the Red troops there will renew their break-through attempts. Scouting sorties toward the border, however, are increasing.

Sanok Fighting Rages

Bitter fighting also continued at Sanok and Krosno where the Soviet were not able to force a break-through to Dukla Pass and fighting is still continuing there.

In the Southern Front, systematic disengagement movements by German and Hungarian troops continued and all Soviet attempts to prevent them were repelled. In the course of shortening the front, the southern part of the Szekler corner was evacuated. Thrusts made by the Soviet and Rumanian troops in the attempt to cut off and encircle the disengaging formations were unsuccessful.

In the neighboring sectors in Transylvania and eastern Carpathians, Soviet troops are limiting their activity to purely local skirmishes.

Latest figures disclosed that the Red Army has again suffered extremely heavy losses in the recent fighting on the Eastern Front. In the course of the first 10 days of September, the Soviets have lost 562 tanks, 86 guns, 200 anti-tank guns, 95 grenade-throwers and 661 machine-guns.

German quarters point out that the losses incurred during the 10-day period are almost as great as the Soviet losses in the whole preceding month of August when far larger masses of troops and material were thrown into the battle.

61 Raiders Downed

Meanwhile, the Soviet air force during the past 24 hours lost at least 61 planes by German fighter planes and flak fire, according to incomplete reports.

Over the northern sector alone, 47 Soviet planes were shot down in air combats, most of these victories being scored by German fighters over the Soviet indentation area near Modohn, while six more were shot down over the Baltic fighting area by German anti-aircraft guns.

In the other sectors, eight more planes were shot down. Among these are four Boston bombers belonging to the formation of 20 planes that undertook an unsuccessful attack against the German convoy west of Memel.

Storming Warsaw Suburbs

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—Berlin announced that Red Army troops had entered Praga, but Moscow reports said that General Zigmund Berling's Polish troops after capturing the industrial suburb of Praga stormed against the outskirts of Warsaw today.

Moscow also announced that Red Army units west of Lomza pushed to north of Novgorod, located on the southern bank of the Narev River and 16 miles south of East Prussia.

English Coast Shelled

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Shelling of the English Channel coast by German long-range guns continued today and heavy explosions were reported to have been heard at sea, according to London report.

MOSCOW'S STAND INVITES CRITICISM FROM BRITAIN

Bartlett Attacks Soviet Refusal To Allow Anti-Axis Planes To Land in Poland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—The Soviet refusal to comply with the Anglo-American request for permission to land British and American planes on Polish territory under Soviet occupation to aid the Polish rebel troops in Warsaw has invited British criticism of the Soviet attitude.

On September 3, the Pravda attacked the article written for the News Chronicle by Vernon Bartlett and also said that the broadcasting of Bartlett's article by the B.B.C. only resulted in pleasing Germany. The Soviet organ further explained that air-borne supplies to the rebel troops in Warsaw were more likely to fall into the hands of the German forces, and for this reason it was difficult to comply with the demand of London and Warsaw.

Refuting the above mentioned opinion of the Pravda, Bartlett wrote again in the News Chronicle on September 7, asking why airfields and artillery positions that might be used by the Germans for attacking the Polish forces in Warsaw had not been bombed. He said that it was urgent to send supplies to the Polish forces which were in need of arms and material even though some portion of the supplies might fall into German hands. Bartlett pointed out that Britain and the United States had been supplying the Polish army with material at great sacrifices but that they were now meeting great difficulty due to the Soviet rejection of the Anglo-American demand for permitting the landing of their planes on Polish territory. He also expressed fear that the compromise between the refugee Polish regime in London and that at Lublin was not permanent.

A diplomatic writer of the Manchester Guardian wrote on September 7 that the Soviet refusal to permit the landing of the American planes on Polish territory was unexpected. Soviet refusal to cooperate with Britain and the United States for aiding the Poles in Warsaw will become a great obstacle in adjusting Soviet-Polish relations, said the Yorkshire Post. The paper also said that Moscow should not always demand the Polish regime in London to yield, but should become more conciliatory sometimes.

NEW TURKISH FOREIGN HEAD

Hassan Bey Saka Appointed as Successor to Menemencioglu

Special to the Nippon Times

ANKARA, September 14.—Hassan Bey Saka, former Finance and National Economy Minister, has been appointed the new Turkish Foreign Minister as successor to Numan Menemencioglu, which post has been temporarily held concurrently by Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu.

The new Foreign Minister was born in 1886 in Trebizond, Turkey. At the age of 25, he was graduated from the University of Istanbul from the Political Science Department and then went to Paris to continue his studies. He was formerly Vice-President of the National Assembly, President of the Balkan Conference, and President of the Turkish National Group.

Germans Not Surrendering

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—German defense forces at Dunkirk refused to surrender to the British-Canadian forces as urged by the latter and showed their determination to fight to the last man, according to a statement issued by the German military authorities at noon today.

U.S. UNITS SEEN AIMING ASSAULT ON SAAR AREA

British Thrust Into Holland Checked—Reich Counter-Drives Slow Down Enemy Advance

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Although strong pressure was exerted against the entire length of the Siegfried Line extending from especially Maastricht down past Metz to Belfort near the Swiss border, the major assault appears to have been touched off by the American forces in the Metz area, according to frontline reports.

Americans in that sector with extremely concentrated forces, yesterday, commenced immense preparations for a major assault under cover of powerful artillery fire. At the same time, battles waged by the American 3rd army on the Moselle spread farther north to the Metz area. The main thrust seems to be planned in the direction of the Saar region. Stiff resistance was offered by the Germans south of Nancy against American formations advancing across the Moselle toward Luneville. The German garrison at Neufchateau was attacked from all sides, but after a bitter struggle freed itself. The town itself was abandoned.

Up in the Belgian sector, British attempts at a break-through into Dutch territory toward Eindhoven were unsuccessful. German counter-measures barred the British troops coming from the area north of Hasselt. It is noted that in this low-lying region of the Belgian province of Limbourg are chains of hills which provide natural barriers for the German defenders.

Aachen-Liege Railway Hit

Farther south in the immediate adjacent sector, the American 1st army concentrated its attacks on the Aachen-Liege railroad and northward. Other American formations in the Eastern Ardennes pushed forward along the wide front in an easterly direction. No localities in this sector were mentioned in the official German announcements. Neither were reports available from the frontier area between Luxemburg and Germany. Attention is, however, called to the tenacious German resistance which, in conjunction with German counter-thrusts, slowed down enemy advances considerably.

Down in the Belfort region, formations of the American 3rd army and especially the 7th army still tried to cut off Blaskowitz's men from withdrawing to the east. German formations in the area south and southeast of Plateau de Langres up to the upper Doubs slowly evacuated to the north in the face of increasing American pressure. American formations in this sector suffered especially high sanguinary losses. At Vesoul, close to a thousand dead soldiers of the 7th army were counted.

In the entire area, stretching from the Belfort gap to the upper reaches of the Meuse, fighting is increasing in violence hourly. This applies especially to areas around the German barrier positions directly in front of the Belfort gap south of Belfort between Doubs and the Swiss frontier. Hard fighting is likewise in progress south of Mirecourt and near Neufchateau on the upper Meuse where the American troops are trying to block the German counter-thrusts, coupled with tenacious defense of the river lines, however, were successful in holding up the Americans to enable the German movements to be continued to Alsace.

In Brittany, although hammered by fierce fire and though subjected to 12 raids by the American air force, the German defenders of the fortress of Brest not only warded off all enemy attacks supported by tanks, but even eliminated two breaches of minor importance in a successful counter-thrust.

Dunkirk fortress reported that a surrender request was refused and that resistance will be continued. Some enemy thrusts were repulsed.

Within 4 Miles to Aachen

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Spearheads of the American 1st army moved up to within four miles of Aachen, key point of the German Siegfried Line's north wing, where fierce fighting developed in the forest near the town, according to an AP frontline report.

Germans are also putting up stiff resistance in northern Belgium in the face of the British 2nd army offensive that broke into Holland at several points near Maastricht.

A combined onslaught by the American and British forces is expected to open shortly against Aachen.

Firm Resolve to Forge Ahead for Victory Stressed by Leaders of Japan, Manchoukuo

Firm determination to forge ahead resolutely toward the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia was voiced by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and Manchoukuo Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui in their exchange broadcasts on Friday, the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo.

Prime Minister Koiso, in his radio message, congratulated Manchoukuo on the remarakble development it has made since its founding and paid high tribute to the great endeavors made by the people of Manchoukuo for aiding Japan in the prosecution of the war.

Prime Minister Koiso's speech follows, in gist:

"Twelve years ago today, Japan extended its recognition to Manchoukuo taking the lead of other nations. Since then, up to this day, Manchoukuo has adjusted various domestic systems and exerted great efforts to maintain order and to strengthen internal administration while its foundation was further solidified by the relinquishment by Japan of its extraterritorial rights and the conclusion of the Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Defense Agreement.

"In international relations, Manchoukuo has maintained an integral relationship with Japan on the basis of the principle of 'One Virtue and One Mind' and also has had its relations with the various Greater East Asiatic countries and European Powers remarkably promoted. It is a matter for genuine congratulation that Manchoukuo has thus made a sound development as a perfectly independent nation and uplifted its prestige among the countries of the world.

"The extraordinary development made by Manchoukuo in such a short period of time is solely due to the remarkable efforts made by the Government and people of that country. With the War of Greater East Asia having entered the latter half of its third year, the war situation has become ever more serious. Confronted by this crisis, Japan has renewed its determination to crush its enemies, Britain and the United States, and to launch a great offensive in the near future thus bringing about ultimate victory. As for its diplomatic policy, it will strictly abide by its established principle and the spirit embodied in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

"In the meantime, Manchoukuo has offered general cooperation to Japan, contributing greatly to our war efforts, especially in the supplying of war materials and foodstuffs, for which the Government and people of Japan are profoundly grateful. I am fully convinced that Manchoukuo, cognizant of the fact that this is the war to determine the destiny of all the Asiatic peoples, will spare no effort for its successful prosecution. People of Manchoukuo! The time for a decisive battle has come. I expect that you will never fail to devote yourselves to the war efforts and, at the same time, I offer my sincere prayer for the further development of your country."

Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui pointed out that throughout the 12-year history of Manchoukuo, Japan has consistently accorded it liberal assistance for its national construction and that the country has now achieved a solid foundation by virtue of Japan's help and the efforts of the people of Manchoukuo. He assured that the people of Manchoukuo were fully cognizant of the vital political mission which their country shoulders in the construction of a new Greater East Asia.

"The only way for Manchoukuo," declared Prime Minister Chang, "to repay Japan's generous assistance is to devote its strong fighting potentialities to the successful prosecution of the war and the need to do this has never been so urgent as at the present moment." He said that Manchoukuo's national revenue was concentrated on the purpose of replenishing war power and of crushing America and Britain. The Prime Minister of Manchoukuo declared that the people of Manchoukuo were united in this one objective and were devoting their all to the fulfillment of this supreme purpose.

Pointing out that this year's harvests are expected to be the richest ever recorded in Manchoukuo's history, Prime Minister Chang confidently declared that there was no need for anxiety as regards the food problem, adding that the country was determined to fulfil its mission as the supply base for Greater East Asia. At every mining center and in every factory, he said, enthusiasm for increased output is running high.

The Manchoukuo Prime Minister expressed his hearty gratitude to Japan for the benevolent help it has consistently accorded its sister nation and voiced his firm determination to march forward toward the crushing of the ambitious foes in close collaboration with the people of Japan.

MANCHOUKUO'S RECORD PRAISED BY SHIGEMITSU

Speaks on 12th Anniversary of Japan's Recognition of Hsinking Government

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, congratulated Manchoukuo on her remarkable developments and paid high tribute to her great efforts in contributing to Japan's war power, in his address delivered at a luncheon held at the Imperial Hotel on Friday in commemoration of the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo.

The luncheon party which was held under the sponsorship of the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association was attended by Mr. Shigemitsu, Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching and about 100 other notables concerned with Japan-Manchoukuo relations.

Shigemitsu Speaks

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's speech was as follows:

"On September 15, 1932, Japan resolutely extended its recognition to Manchoukuo in defiance of Anglo-American oppression and obstruction. Today, our country is fighting on the common front together with the various peoples of Greater East Asia in order to emancipate Asia and to revive East Asia.

"The foundation of this gigantic enterprise was laid 12 years ago today and in this sense, Japan's action of extending recognition to Manchoukuo holds a profound significance. Since its founding, Manchoukuo has always maintained a close relationship with our country and has made remarkable strides as a great Power of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The extraodinary development made by that country has been a wonder to the world and furnishes an indication of Greater East Asia of tomorrow.

"At this critical moment when the destiny of Greater East Asiatic peoples hangs on the balance, the Government and people of Manchoukuo, in close unity, are offering liberal cooperation to Japan for the successful prosecution of the common war.

Granary of Orient

"Manchoukuo is famed as the granary of the Orient and abounds not only in agricultural products but also in such mineral resources as iron and coal. It is a matter for genuine congratulation that thanks to the united efforts of the Government and people of Manchoukuo made during the past 12 years since its founding for the development of natural resources and for increased output, that country's resources are now being converted into vital fighting potentiality for our common war and thus are contributing to the welfare of all Asia."

N.Y. PAPER COMMENTS ON STRATEGY IN PACIFIC

Herald Tribune Urges Unified High Command for Offensive Against Japan

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The necessity of establishing a unified High Command for the Pacific was stressed by the New York Herald Tribune, according to a New York dispatch.

The paper is reported to have asserted that it is clear that the offensive in the Pacific now needs a single unified High Command because the forces under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southwestern Pacific, and Admiral William Frederic Halsey, Commander of the United States Third Fleet in the Pacific, have already entered the strategically same theater of war.

The Herald Tribune states that the time is about to come when the army and naval forces in the Indian Ocean under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, cannot hope to produce the maximum effect without cooperating with the offensive from the Western Pacific area.

Hitherto, there has been a tendency to argue about the offensive from the Western Pacific on the assumption that General MacArthur's cautious closing-in tactics of attempting to advance through the Philippines and Admiral Nimitz's violent strategy of directly attacking Japan Proper will inevitably collide, the journal says, but there should be no such tactical controversy.

The paper points out that Nimitz himself has often expressed himself in favor of an offensive via the Philippines, while General MacArthur would not be able to entertain any hope of success of his strategy if it were not for the bulky naval and air power of Admiral Nimitz which was shown in the invasion of the Mariana Islands. Since it is almost hopeless at the present stage to launch a decisive attack on Japan Proper with the comparatively numerically insufficient ground forces and with the limited transport capacity the anti-Axis has in the Pacific, it is logically natural that Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur should first cooperate in the projected invasion of the Philippines, the journal argues, further saying that if materialized, it would prove to be a advantageous strategy.

In conclusion, the Herald Tribune stressed the urgent necessity of establishing a unified Supreme Command under one Commander-in-Chief and of determining plans for detailing anti-Axis forces from Europe to Asia to achieve the greatest results in the attack against Japan by means of the total strength of the anti-Axis camp. The paper contends that this must be a question of prime importance to be discussed at the present Quebec Conference.

Dominions Taking Part

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 14.—Australia, New Zealand and Canada are now represented at the Quebec Conference and their delegates will take part in talks with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt on the war against Japan, according to a Quebec report.

Australia and New Zealand are represented by their High Commissioners. Clement Fuller, B.B.C. correspondent, declared that they are attending the talks at the invitation of Churchill. Fuller also said that Canadian Prime Minister William Mackenzie King is taking part in the discussions between Roosevelt and Churchill and will continue to do so.

ENEMY IN NU RIVER ZONE HIT HARD BY JAPANESE

Morale Shattered of Chungking Forces Aiming to Retake Burma Road

By K. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 13.—Intensifying pressure on the Chungking expeditionary forces operating on the western bank of the Nu River, under General Wei Li-hwang, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Expeditionary Forces in the Yunnan Area, with ambition to recapture the Burma Road, Japanese Units have been inflicting staggering blows on the enemy forces at various strategic places. Before the onrush of the Japanese, the enemy troops are reported to have lost enthusiasm for further fighting and furthermore have begun to doubt the objectives told to them of the war.

General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy-Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, who has failed in opening the Ledo Road, is now frantically attempting to recapture the Burma Road. In order to carry out his plans, Stilwell has been resorting to his usual tactics of cajoling and threatening the Chungking troops, dragging them to the firing lines.

Morale Shattered

The Japanese Ground Units, in collaboration with the Air Units which have been relentlessly attacking Paoshan, the enemy's important rear base, and others, have shattered the fighting morale of Chungking troops. As a result of Japanese violent attacks, the enemy troops have been thrown into confusion and even begun to doubt their war objectives.

It goes without saying that the Chungking forces had realized the urgency of recapturing the Burma Road before Stillwell adopted supervisory machinations. Evincing the Chungking efforts to retake the Burma Road, large forces have crossed the Nu River over to the west bank area since the beginning of this year, whereas last year, only one division strong was detailed to the same area.

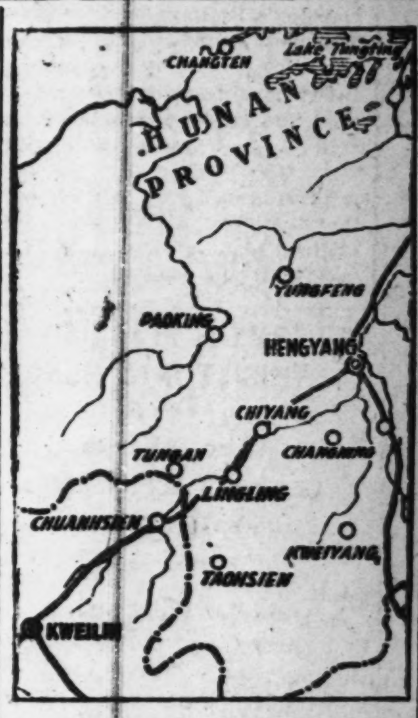
In the middle of May, a powerful force of 150,000 belonging to the 11th and the 20th Army Corps marched across to the western side of the Nu River. Thus, the vicinities of Tungyueh, Lungling and Lhamen were transformed into key battlegrounds in the decisive struggle between the enemy and the Japanese Forces.

The enemy concentrated the main force of the 20th Army Corps in the Tungyueh area, and that of the 11th Army Corps around Lungling and Lhamen. The Japanese Forces, however, augmented by picked reinforcement units, with fighting spirit running high are crushing the enemy at every possible chance.

Rigid Orders Given

Especially in the Lungling sector, the enemy has effected a considerable addition of strength to the hitherto stationed X number of divisions in desperate efforts to wrest back that area, which forms a vital district along the Burma route. General Wei Li-Hwang has been given rigid orders that his present position be defended at all costs.

Units of the Japanese reinforcement forces have successively reduced the Komatsu Hill and the First, Second and Third Hills, located south of Lungling and the Taiyu and Isao Hills on the northwest. They have pushed the enemy back to the areas east of Lungling. In close collaboration with the air forces in the Burma area, the Japanese are steadily pressing hard on the enemy.



11 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED AS PALAU RAID REPULSED

Anti-Axis Air Force Continues Attacks in Central, Southwest Pacific Areas

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 15.—Japanese Forces shot down 11 enemy planes in an engagement with 100-odd carrier-borne planes that attempted to raid the southern part of the Palau Group on Wednesday. The rest of the enemy were repulsed.

A group of about 20 enemy fighters attacked Taroa Island in the Maloelap Lagoon yesterday.

6 Blasted at Kau Bay

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 15.—Japanese Units in the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island, shot down or damaged a total of six enemy planes on Wednesday when they counter-attacked a formation of about 70 raiding fighters and bombers.

About 60 medium-sized enemy planes came attacking Babo on New Guinea Island on Wednesday morning. The Japanese Units intercepted and damaged three of the raiders in the ensuing combat.

YOKOSUKA HAS NEW HEAD

Tsukahara Succeeds Nomura as Chief of Naval Station

Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, it was announced by the Navy Ministry on Friday. His predecessor, Admiral Naokuni Nomura, has been transferred to a certain important post.

It was also announced the same day that Vice-Admiral Michitaro Tozuka was appointed Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters. Vice-Admiral Tsukahara was relieved of his post as Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff last July.

VITAL ENEMY BASES ON KWANGSI BORDER TAKEN BY JAPANESE

Taohsien, Lientang, Yungankwang and Chuanhsien All Occupied in Speedy War Drive

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 15.—Following serious fighting, the Japanese Forces at daybreak of September 13 captured Taohsien, the vital enemy base 70 kilometers south of Lingling, thus completely establishing the strategic structure for the inner areas of Kwangsi Province.

Acting in unison with the units that broke through the Kwangsi border, the powerful Japanese Forces crossed the Hsiao River, tributary of the Siang River, on the evening of September 9 after advancing southward.

Further moving along the Lingling-Taohsien road, the Japanese crushed about 20,000 troops of the temporarily-organized 4th division of the Chungking 27th army and reduced Lientang, the enemy outpost for Taohsien, 50 kilometers south of Lingling on September 13.

Meanwhile, the vanguard of the Japanese Army, in a detour move, penetrated Taohsien at dawn of the same day and after furious fighting, completely occupied the city.

Another powerful Japanese Unit that had been advancing toward the southwest from Lingling also captured Yungankwang, strategic point located along the Tupangling mountain range. Consequently, the various important bases along the border have fallen into Japanese hands.

Taohsien is situated on the left bank of the Hsiao River and is an important center for supplies from the south to Lingling and Hengyang.

Chuanhsien Reduced

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, September 14.—Crack Units of the Japanese Forces, which had been storming westward after breaking through the steep mountains along the Kwangsi provincial border, at dawn of September 14 thrust into Chuanhsien and completely occupied it despite stubborn resistance offered by three Chungking divisions belonging to the 93rd and 53rd armies.

Swift Advance Made

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, September 14.—Japanese Units, which captured Lingling on September 7, annihilated the Chungking 46th army at Hwangtienpu, five kilometers west of Lingling, and Tunghsiangchiao. Continuing their advance, the Japanese broke through the Kwangsi provincial border and subsequently encircled and annihilated the enemy 93rd army infesting the area between Hwangshapu and Tachieh. Following this, the Japanese further pursued the enemy and at noon of September 11 occupied Tachieh, an important enemy base in Kwangsi Province.

One enemy division of the 53rd army, taking advantage of the mountainous terrain around Chuanhsien, put up stubborn resistance against the Japanese, but were finally smashed at Kiangshuipu. Continuing their relentless pursuit through the darkness, the Japanese Units at 11 p.m. on September 11 smashed the outer defense positions of Chuanhsien and completely occupied the city at dawn of September 14.

Is Strategic Advance Base

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 14.—The walled town of Chuanhsien, which fell into Japanese hands early this morning, is a pivotal point on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, 80 kilometers from the frontier. Since olden times it has been the important junction of the road linking Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, and is at the same time the military, political and economic center in the northern part of Kwangsi Province. Particularly, its strategic value as the frontal base for defending Kweilin has been extremely great.

The fall of Chuanhsien, coupled with the collapse of Sinning, Luming and Ssupangchiao, has served to tighten further the Japanese strategic structure, and it has not only come to threaten the enemy forces defending Kwangsi Province but also to seriously menace the various air bases of the U.S. air force in China.

BRITAIN LOSING HER TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA TO U.S.

British Must Expand Exports if They Are to Live, Warns Financial Times

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 14.—If Britain is to continue her national existence after the war, she must strain every nerve to recapture her fast dwindling export trade which she is losing to the United States, according to a recent issue of the Financial Times. The article, in substance, follows:

"Reference has been made to the improved trade relations between the United States and various countries in Central and South America. Unfortunately for Britain we are not yet in a position to undertake a similar move. It is to be feared that in consequence, British manufacturers will be further handicapped in their task of regaining overseas markets after the war.

"America has been helped in her activities by the course of the war and by the immensity of her industrial capacity so that the outcome for her is a perfectly natural one.

"It is incumbent upon Britain to strain every nerve to recapture and expand her foreign trade. It is exceedingly difficult to get those more fortunately placed than ourselves to understand England's vital need for a large export trade. The recent announcement of the Federation of British Industrial stressed this point and in consequence was dubbed as definitely nationalistic in the United States by those who are not able to appreciate the fact that in order to import only her raw materials but much of her food besides in order to live, Britain must have a large export trade. Even at the expense of some friction to which such failure to understand may lead, the urgency of the problem demands that Britain shall go ahead, wherever possible, with plans for a speedy resumption of exports.

"War demands of course must be met first but thereafter the controlling authorities must give consideration to the re-expansion of exports; at present our hands are unfortunately tied by our pledges in connection with the Lease-Lend Act, by the need for shipping to meet military requirement and by the absorption of materials and productive capacity necessitated by war requirements.

"The bolstering of America's exports to South America, it has been noted, is taking place especially in connection with the southern parts of the country, the sphere in which Britain in 1938 sold over £16,000,000 worth of goods, excluding the £10,000,000 to Argentina to which the present trade policy of the United States does not for the moment apply. Moreover, the transition from a secondary to a primary production country since the war has been particularly marked in South America, parts of which have become great producers of manufactured textiles, bringing them into direct competition with our most important exports to the area.

"While difficulties in the way of our trade are thus enhanced, the loss of any portion of the trade we previously enjoyed will be more serious by reason of our large debts in the form of blocked sterling for goods supplied to us during the war. This is a matter on which a full allowance will have to be made in any plan for regulating international intercourse, if such plan is to be workable."

NOTED COMMUNIST KILLED

Former Chairman of Party in Reich Victim of Anti-Axis Bombing

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—It has been disclosed that Ernst Thaelmann, former Chairman of the Communist Party in Germany, was killed at the time the anti-Axis air forces bombed an internment camp near Weimar on August 28. Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, former leader of the Social Democratic Party, was also among the many political prisoners killed in the bombing.

At the time of the presidential election in 1932, Thaelmann ran as a candidate of the Communist Party and obtained 5,000,000 votes in his favor. With the coming into power of the National Socialist Party in 1933, Thaelmann had been put in prison as a political offender and kept in incarceration up to his death.

Parisians Not Underfed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—The Americans coming to Paris, were rather surprised not to see undernourished people, reports the Time. They expected the inhabitants of Paris to be half starved in bad clothes and benumbed by oppression. There are, however, no signs of undernourishment and the women are well dressed.

Photograph of HE-117, Germany's New Plane, Shown in Reich Paper

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—A new German aircraft, the heavy battleplane HE-177, designed mainly for offensive patrol, is pictured in today's Berliner Nachtausgabe. The photo shows to advantage the protruding nose of the gunner's turret offering a good view to the pilot and observer—an important factor in both attack and navigation. The landing gear has been reinforced on either side by additional wheels, giving the twin-engined plane greater stability in taking off and landing.

RED ARMY IS PLANNING THRUST INTO HUNGARY

Soviets Also Aim to Isolate German Troops in Jugoslavia, Greece

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 12.—The Red Army on the southeastern European front is now intending firstly to enter the Hungarian plain and secondly to isolate the German forces in Jugoslavia and Greece. In connection with the campaigns in eastern Prussia and the Warsaw area, the Soviet operation, in particular, the pressure on the Carpathian area, has become very fierce during the last two or three days. The Carpathian ranges like the Danube River, form the most important natural fortress for the defense of the Eastern Front. The German Army at present is making desperate efforts for its defense.

Strategically speaking, it is believed that the Red Army will find it a most difficult task to send a large force into this mountain range which is more than 1,000 meters high. But according to available information, it is said that the Red Army has been preparing special mountain corps and paratroops for the offensive against the Carpathian mountain defenders.

Among the paths through the Carpathian ranges, the most important and lowest is the one through Kokra on the northeastern frontier of Slovakia about 100 kilometers west of Sanbor. The First Ukrainian Front Army under the command of Dokra Konev is already driving southward toward this area since September 10, and is waiting for an opportunity to enter Hungary.

Then from the northeastern frontier of Hungary there are three paths leading into the country: the Ushorod, Vereske and Tartarren roads through which the Russian troops invaded Hungary during the first European war. The Red troops under Marshal Konev was also approaching these three paths.

Petrov Starts Attack

The Fourth Ukrainian Army under General Petrov started an attack on September 10 against the Vaparadrena road on the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier. In the south the Second Ukrainian Army under Marshal Marinovsky entered 2,000-meter heights of the Transylvania from where, crossing the 2,000 meter heights of the Transylvanian Alps, it intends to move northward to enter the Transylvanian basin. Fierce fighting is now expected in this district.

It is to be noted that the Red Army that has pressed on Hungary from the northeast has now begun general activity. The Red Army under General Malinovsky is also intending to enter southern Hungary from Serbia, advancing westward along the Danube. If the German defense on this line is broken, there will no longer be a natural obstacle to obstruct the way to Belgrade, and the Hungarian plain will soon be threatened by the Red Army.

Recently, however, the German forces have been concentrating their defense strength in this region, and have been attempting to smash the Tito guerilla troops in northern Croatia with the intention of strengthening the Belgrade-Save river defense line.

The Third Ukrainian Front Army under Marshal Tolbukhim reached the Greek frontier. The Greek guerilla troops are becoming active in the northern Greek frontier. Britain is aiding them by dropping arms from the air.

Internal conflicts within the guerilla troops are becoming worse. One faction is said to be desiring an early landing of British forces. Britain might land troops in the southern part of Greece in connection with the moving of the Greek refuge regime to Naples. Thus with the movement of the Red Army under Marshal Tolbukhim toward Greece, the war situation in southeastern Europe has now become extremely important.

Soviets Bomb Budapest

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—Soviet long-range bomber units launched a large-scale night attack on Budapest last night and bombed military and industrial installations, it was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau today, according to a Moscow dispatch.

RUMANIAN SOVEREIGNTY LOST, REICH DECLARES

Complete Surrender of Bucharest to Soviet Union Seen In Armistice Terms

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—After scrutinizing the 20 items of the armistice terms forced on Rumania, the Wilhelmstrasse opines that the so-called "armistice" in reality is a treaty sealing Rumania's complete surrender to Bolshevism.

By concluding this treaty the spokesman of the German Foreign Office points out, Rumania has lost her sovereignty in every respect. She has lost her sovereignty in arms, her administrative sovereignty and also her cultural sovereignty. The reparation payments, amounting to $300,000,000 would not be so bad; another obligation, however, taken over by the Rumanian Government, namely, to compensate for the damage done to the Soviet, British and American private interests with a sum to be fixed only later, seems rather dangerous.

The worst of all, however, is the stipulation according to which Rumania has to take over the costs caused by the Soviet occupation of Rumania, as well as by the operations carried out by the Soviet troops from the Rumanian district against other countries. This means, the Wilhelmstrasse emphasizes, that Rumania will be burdened with the whole costs of the Soviet war in the southern sector of the Eastern Front.

On the other hand, it is emphasized, the armistice treaty does not contain any indication regarding the duration of the Soviet occupation. Nothing is said, also, as to which part of Rumania will remain unoccupied. Moreover, the planned exchange of the war prisoners is completely unilateral.

Item 19 is particularly interesting in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse. When King Michael and his clique betrayed their country they opened the Rumanian border to the Red Army, claiming that by this attitude the return of Transylvania to Rumania would be guaranteed. Item 19, however, declaring that the anti-Aixs would not recognize the Vienna arbitration, only says that the anti-Axis would "partly" support the return of Transylvania to Rumania. Thus, the Soviets, British and Americans have declared for the first time that they intend to split Transylvania. It does not matter, the Wilhelmstrasse emphasizes, for what reason they are intending to do so. The fact remains that by such an elastic formulation of item 19 Rumania is being cheated out of the very thing she had hoped to gain by leaving Germany and accepting the armistice.

The commentary by the Reuter's correspondent in Moscow throws an interesting light on the armistice terms, the Wilhelmstrasse continues. The correspondent says that the treaty is not only of far-reaching importance for the relations between the Soviet Union and Rumania but, moreover, has a fundamental world political significance since it represents the model after which all future treaties of this kind will be formed. Though Germany never doubted that the terms imposed on a capitulating country would be severe, she considers it noteworthy that the enemy himself has confirmed that Europe is to be enslaved as was proved by the Rumanian example.

Swiss Intern Yanks

Domei

ZURICH, September 14.—American and unidentified planes violated Swiss territory nine times during 8:04 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. yesterday. At 1:09 p.m., Swiss air defense corps forced one United States "Flying Fortress" bomber to make a forced landing and the crew of nine were all taken into custody, Swiss Government authorities announced today.

Gandhi, Jinnah Meet Again

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 14.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, met again in Bombay this evening, according to a Bombay dispatch. At the end of the meeting, which lasted for over one hour and a half, the leaders issued a statement saying that from tomorrow onward they will hold meetings in the evening only.

U.S. Submarine Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The loss of another large American submarine by enemy action in the Pacific was officially announced today by the U.S. Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch. The name of the undersea vessel was not mentioned but it is reported to have displaced 1,450 tons and carried a crew of 65 men.

Mutiny of Negroes At Yank Army Camp Admitted by Stimson

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, admitted today that there had been a "disturbance" at Camp Clairborne, Louisiana, and that the "matter is now in the process of investigation and punishment," according to a Washington dispatch. He made this statement in reply to a question regarding the published article which demanded an explanation about mutiny of several thousand Negro troops which had taken place at the camp last month. Stimson said that the number involved was "nothing like" the figures mentioned in the article. He gave no further details of the incident.

CHUNGKING IS ALARMED BY NIPPON OFFENSIVE

Japan's Character Does Not Permit of Capitulation, Warn Enemy Spokesmen

Domei

CANTON, September 14.—Chungking spokesmen Liang Han-tsao and Chang Ping-hsun expressed their alarm over the latest Japanese offensive in Southwest China, in a press conference with foreign correspondents, Thursday, according to a Chungking broadcast intercepted here.

The Chungking spokesmen said:

"Although the loss of one city or another, like Changsha or Hengyang, does not bring about any change in the war situation, we are bound to pay serious attention to the object of the latest Japanese offensive and at the same time, place much hope on the anticipated offensives to be launched by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific."

Asserting that the history and national character of Japan do not permit of a capitulation under any circumstances, the spokesmen warned that a heavy price will have to be paid before the Japanese are brought to their knees. They admitted the effect of the vigorous political offensive of Japan which is being carried on in parallel with military offensives and stressed the necessity of keeping a strict vigil on Japan's move in this line.

Admitting that the economic conditions currently prevailing in Chungking permitted of no optimism, the spokesmen revealed that the retail prices as of August this year were 441 times those of 1937 and 140 times those of September last year. They added that the authorities concerned were deliberating on measures to check this extraordinary inflation.

NO PROGRESS IS MADE BY FINNISH DELEGATION

No Report Available on Negotiations With Moscow—Helsinki Parliament Meets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—The Finnish delegation headed by Premier A.V. Hackzell has been in Moscow one week, but there is no report whatever concerning the progress of the negotiation with the Soviet Government.

One report says, however, that the Finnish delegation is put up at a third rate hotel, and on its second day in Moscow it saw a performance of "William Tell," but the negotiation has not yet been opened. On the contrary there is another report that the negotiation was already successfully concluded and the delegation would return to Finland within 24 hours and obtain the consent of Parliament on the agreement reached.

At any rate, the Finnish Parliament met in an urgent session on the morning of September 13, and is said to have listened to explanations of the negotiation. The Parliament is scheduled to open on September 15. The question is whether it is possible for the more than 10 divisions of German troops in the northern part of Finland to withdraw completely by September 15, the date set for their removal. In some places, the Soviet and German forces seem to have clashed and in this connection a DNB report from Berlin on September 13 said:

"The Red Army has tried to drive a wedge into the withdrawing German forces in the central part of Finland, but the Germans gave the Red Army a big blow and foiled its intention."

U.S. SCRIBE SEES NO HOPE FOR CHIANG'S WAR CAUSE

Various Difficulties Said Mounting as Japanese Forces Push Drive Into Kwangsi

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The intensification of military, political and economic difficulties facing the Chungking regime due to the remarkable progress of the Japanese offensive operations in China was reported by the New York Times correspondent at Chungking recently.

The substance of the report follows:

"The Japanese Forces have crossed the Hunan frontier and entered Kwangsi Province, one part having already reached Huanshapu on the border, an important defense point on the Hunan-Kwangsi road. It is feared that the Japanese Forces will soon occupy this region. In Southern Hunan, Chungking troops are attempting to block their encirclement move by the Japanese Forces in the neighborhood of Paoking, but the main units of the Chungking forces are retreating along the Hunan-Kwangsi road. The 14th United States Air Force in China has been pressed back to Kweilin and Liuchow, from which bases it is engaged in fierce air battles.

"Under such developments, American citizens residing in the eastern part of China are evacuating to the interior on advice of the United States Consul at Kweilin. All roads from Kweilin are daily filled with evacuating residents transporting their household goods on one-wheel carts and rikisha. The railway locomotives are now being operated by burning a mixture of coal, wood and machine oil, as the supply of coal from Hunan Province has been suspended. Trains are carrying vast numbers of refugees, and all passenger cars have been divided into upper and lower floors which are packed with people to the very roof. In the past, the evacuation of the public had no effect on the officers and of the Chungking army at the front, and their bravery was also proved by the fact that they held Hengyang for more than one month. But now, the Chungking forces are tired of resisting the reinforced Japanese troops.

War Conditions Worse

"The imperfect equipment of the Chungking army makes it impossible to offer systematic resistance. On the Nu river front, it is also seen that the condition of the Chungking forces has become worse. Japan has been comparatively silent about the Nu river operations, but Chungking is sending large reinforcements to the district to aid the forces trying to recapture the Burma road. Since the fall of Myitkyina, the Chungking-American army had readjusted this important point. Attempting to delay the reopening of the Ledo Road, the Japanese Forces are bringing to the Nu river front, troops from Burma and Thailand. There is no indication that the Japanese Forces intend to make any other movement except to smash the bases of the United States Air Forces in China and to establish the land transportation line to French Indo-China.

"And the present operation of the Japanese Forces is being carried out with greater determination than has been evident in the past six years. It must not be forgotten that Japan is trying to make Chungking drop out of the war.

"The Chungking forces are at present stationed at all strategic gates to Chungking-controlled territory, but if Japan takes Liuchow, she will attempt to advance to Kweiyang which will directly threaten Chungking. Then, if Japan is able to prepare sufficient strength to advance from the French Indo-China area, she can menace Kunming, making military operations of Chungking more difficult.

Chungking Ready to Quit

"There is sufficient reason to believe that the Chungking Headquarters is intending to continue resistance. Despite the Japanese offensive, defeatist sentiments are not seen in Chungking. But the Hunan operation of the Japanese has dealt a spiritual blow to a certain section of the Chungking Army. Chungking is now in a condition to quit the struggle at any moment. Japan soon must fight a decisive battle against the anti-Axis forces and although the operation of the United States air forces in China is restricted and the economic and political condition of Chungking is much weakened, this condition cannot be bettered until either the supplies now greatly accumulated in India are transported to China or the anti-Axis forces land on China.

"But before either of these two hopes can be realized, Japan will have time to continue her offensive operations. Though the anti-Axis nations have been the allies of Chungking for the past three years, it is ironical that the condition of Chungking has been further weakened. This is greatly affecting the supply situation that forms the basis of the military and economic condition of Chungking. However the present situation might be explained, it will not change the fact that the situation of Chungking became hopeless on that fateful day in December, 1941."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 14

On the Western Front, our troops frustrated all British attacks south of Dunkirk as well as north of Bruges and Ghent while the enemy bridgeheads on the Albert Canal and the Meuse-Scheide Canal were eliminated in counter-attacks or further narrowed down.

Between Maastricht and the Reich border in the Eupen area, our troops offered embittered resistance to the U.S. large-scale attacks and in a counter-attack from Aachen in a southwesterly direction, the enemy was thrown back with a large number of enemy tanks and storm-guns blown up in the course of this fighting.

In northern Luxemburg and in the northwestern district of the bridgehead of Metz, our counter-attacks were successful. On both sides of Nancy, the enemy is advancing with large forces beyond the Moselle to the east, while southeast of Nancy the enemy attack was absorbed on the Meurthe and on the southern edge of Luneville.

Our garrison at Neufchateau which was attacked from all directions fought its way through to the east and the town was evacuated. The enemy is advancing southwest of Mirecourt. Our defense forces in the area southeast of Langres and on the upper Doubs slowly retreated to the north in view of strong enemy pressure. During the bitter fighting for Vesoul, the losses inflicted on the U.S. 7th Army were particularly heavy.

Bitter defense struggles waged by our bases and fortified ports on the Channel and the Atlantic coast continue and our garrisons at Calais and Boulogne repulsed several enemy attacks. In the fortress area of Brest, our defenders were exposed to massed artillery fire and incessant attacks from the air but excellently supported by our army artillery they are still putting up a tough fight. In the western sector they repulsed several attacks in counter-thrusts, the garrison of a German base on the Gironde estuary particularly repelling the enemy with heavy losses inflicted to him.

In Italy, enemy thrusts north of Lucca and Pistoia as well as the strong attacks supported by battleplanes against our troops northeast of Florence were foiled. In the eastern part of the front, the enemy extended his attacks further and despite strong artillery and battleplane support almost all attacks collapsed before our defense fire and small dents were sealed off.

In the southern part of Transylvania, German and Hungarian troops repulsed Soviet and Rumanian attacks. In order to shorten the front, the southern part of the Szekler tip was systematically evacuated unhindered by the enemy.

At Sanok and Krosno, our defenders successfully withstood the continuously attacking Soviets. East of Warsaw the enemy attacking from his penetration area pierced Praga where furious street fighting took place, while northeast of Praga, troops of the Waffen S.S. as well as Hungarian formations successfully repulsed all Soviet attacks and destroyed 45 tanks. Northwest of Lomsha, fierce fighting for our bridgehead on the Narew is going on.

In Esthonia, numerous enemy attacks south of Lake Wirz miscarried with heavy losses dealt to the enemy.

In Finland, the enemy yesterday again attempted to disturb our detaching movements and was thrown back in counter-attacks.

Enemy bomber and fighter formations yesterday raided the western, central and southern districts of the Reich, the terror attacks chiefly directed against Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Osnabrueck and Auschwitz. During the night enemy planes bombed Berlin and our air-defenses destroyed 81 enemy machines including 58 four-engined bombers.

POLISH RE-SETTLEMENT SET

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—An agreement between the Polish National Committee of Liberation on the one hand and the Ukrainian and White Russian Governments on the other providing for the "exchange and re-settlement" of Polish nationals was concluded today, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow.

The agreement contains three significant points; firstly, Poles who automatically acquired Soviet nationality after the incorporation of western Ukraine and western White Russia by the Soviet Union may resume Polish nationality. Secondly, it marks the first international act effected by the Governments of Ukraine and White Russia since January 1944 when the Soviet Republics were granted autonomy in the conduct of foreign affairs; and thirdly, the agreement re-emphasizes the fact that the National Committee is the acting provisional authority administering liberated Polish territory.

Turks Ban Gabrovski's Entry

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—Peter Gabrovski, former Bulgarian Home Minister, who sought refuge in Turkish territory following the reshuffle of the Cabinet, has been ordered by the Turkish Government to leave the country within a few days, according to an Ankara dispatch.

Gort Succeeds MacMichael

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Field-Marshal Lord Gort, British Governor of Malta, has been appointed as successor to Sir Harold MacMichael as High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, while Lieutenant-General Sir Edmond Schreiber has been named as the new Governor of Malta, according to a London report.

FIGHTING IS INTENSIFIED ON 'AIR FRONT' IN CHINA

American Air Force Now Using Super Fighter Planes and Veteran Fliers

By S. EBUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 14.—The air war on the China continent has entered a stage of unparalleled intensity, with the launching of a large-scale operation by the Japanese in May, this year, and with the enemy's air power greatly replenished to counter Japan's offensive. The enemy who has 700 machines on hand is now detailing an aggregate total of 4,000 planes monthly for aerial combats, attesting to his grim determination to gain the mastery of the air by dint of material superiority.

A decisive aerial duel must be fought out by the two opposing forces over the China continent. Following the capture of Lingling by the Japanese Forces, deadly struggles have commenced in the air over the vicinity of Kweilin, a strategic base of the American air force in China. An aggregate total of some 4,000 enemy planes monthly, that is more than 100 per day, are reported to be in action over the China continent.

The enemy has extended his sphere of aerial activities by mobilizing his planes not only to war zones, but to Shanghai, Taiwan and other strategic Japanese Forces. He is apparently attempting desperate counter-offensives against the Japanese with the purpose of cutting off Japan's commissary lines and thus gaining the mastery of the air. The enemy's constant counter-offensive attempts are an eloquent manifestation of his tenacious fighting spirit. Thus, air operations over the interior of the China continent have assumed serious proportions.

Outstanding Results Scored

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the Japanese Air Forces in China have scored outstanding war results since the launching of a large-scale offensive in May, including 45 enemy machines downed, and 115 damaged or set ablaze in May, 81 downed and 110 set ablaze or damaged in June, 80 downed and 475 set ablaze or damaged in July, 44 downed, 129 damaged and 133 set ablaze in August, bringing the total of the enemy machines downed, set ablaze or damaged to 1,212.

In spite of the fact that the enemy has paid a heavy toll, resulting in the loss of almost all the planes on hand, he has been quickly replenished with a supply of machines. At present 700 aircraft are said to be active over the China continent, ceaselessly repeating counter-thrusts against the Japanese.

With faith in the law of modern warfare that sufficient material supplies and superior equipment are indispensable prerequisite to win victory, the enemy has commenced his intensified activities on the China continent.

When 89 planes were blasted at Kweilin on a moonlit night by our Wild Eagles, the enemy struck back in vigorous counter-offensives with double the number of machines destroyed at the same airfield. Although Chihkiang has been pounded, Enshih and Laingshan repeatedly bombed and Tanchuk and Liuchow shattered, the enemy has always replaced the blasted machines. From this it can be readily perceived that the war situation and war results do not run parallel to one another.

Revolutionary Change Occurs

Thus a revolutionary change has taken plac in the scale of fighting on the continental "air front." It must not be forgotten that simultaneous with quantitative counter-offensives the enemy is also following this up with qualitative "counter-offensives." The arrival of the Republic P-47 super-fighter planes in large numbers on the continent bears out the fact that the enemy is planning to crush the Japanese at one stroke by procuring absolute aerial superiority through improvements on their plane types.

Veterans of the air of the Anzio and Nettuno fronts in Italy have already made their appearance on the continental fronts. It must not be overlooked that the American air forces are composed no longer of an assemblage of volunteer air pilots but of experienced veterans of many aerial combats.

The war has entered its final decisive stage. It is vitally incumbent on the people of Japan to charge toward the goal of increased airplane production, of numerical greatness, and qualitative superiority.

BRITISH TYRANNY BARED

Indian Freedom Body in U.S. Issues Statement on Existing Conditions

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—In connection with Phillips' report submitted to President Roosevelt the other day which stated that the Indian troops are mere mercenaries, the National Committee for Gaining Freedom, which was recently organized by the Indian residents in the United States, today, issued a statement, disclosing the pitiable conditions in India under the British tyranny. The statement in substance said:

"Even a child in India knows that the officers and men of the Indian army joined military service in order to save themselves or their families from poverty and hunger. In India, we call them 'soldiers of America,' while Britain calls them the world's largest volunteer corps. If India of today were free and prosperous, that would be so. And if they were fighting for the sake of their motherland instead of for their daily bread-and-butter, they would fight harder than ever before.

"As regards the application of the Atlantic Charter to the Indians, every Indian feels that Churchill's statement denied the recognition of the same Charter. Phillips, in his report to President Roosevelt, correctly interpreted the Indian situation and warned against the war objective of various anti-Axis nations. Phillips urged the President to make it clear as to when India will be given freedom."

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LATE COUNT MATSUDAIRA IS HONORED BY EMPEROR

Granted First Class Order of Rising Sun and Court Rank Is Raised

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to confer on the late Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, holder of the First Class Order of Merit, the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, and to raise the court rank of the late Count to the Senior Grade of the Second Court Rank, it was announced on Friday.

The gracious Imperial honor was conferred in consideration of the late Count Matsudaira's long years of distinguished services in the advancement of constitutional government as a member and also as the President of the House of Peers, as well as for his meritorious contributions in various other fields such as stock raising and improvement, and social welfare work.

Following the death of Count Matsudaira, a decision has been reached in the Upper House to hold a meeting for the purpose of drafting the message of condolence and other related matters.

Funeral services for Count Matsudaira will be held on September 18 from 1:30 to 2 p.m. at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple. Subsequent to this, the general public will be allowed to pay their last respects before the altar until 3 p.m.

In fitting tribute to the distinguished career of Count Matsudaira, it has also been decided by the Upper House that the funeral service will be conducted by the House of Peers. Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, has been appointed chairman of the Funeral Committee.

PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Yamamoto Assures Japan's Policy Of Respecting Thai Freedom

Domei

BANGKOK, September 15.—Kumaichi Yamamoto, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, presented his credentials to Pridi Phanomyong, member of the Council of Regency, acting on behalf of King Ananda Mahidol at the Royal Palace yesterday morning.

In a press interview yesterday afternoon following his return from the Royal Palace, Ambassador Yamamoto stressed that notwithstanding the change in the Japanese Cabinet or her ambassador to Thailand, Japan's policy of respecting Thailand's independence and assisting in her development remains immutable in accordance with Japan's basic policy of safeguarding and liberating the people of Greater East Asia.

TO HOLD LITERARY CONFAB

3rd East Asia Meet Set for November 12 in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, September 15.—Preparations are now being pushed for the holding of the third Greater East Asia Literary Conference here on November 12, the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "Father of the Chinese Republic."

At its meeting held recently, the Preparatory Committee appointed as its chairman Chang Ko-min, Vice-Minister of Publicity. It was also decided that prior to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, the annual Literary Conference of China will be held and attended by 46 delegates from various parts of the country. The delegates to this annual conference will form the Chinese delegation to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference.

In this connection it was revealed that Shanghai is allotted 12 delegates, Peking 12, Nanking eight, Mengchiang five, Canton two, the Wuhan district three, Suchow three and Hangchow one.

Muto Replaces Miyamoto

Tomio Muto, secretary in the Board of Information and head of its First Division, has been appointed head of the Newspaper Section of the First Division, succeeding Yoshio Miyamoto, it was announced Friday.

Chen Leaves Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, September 14.—Chen Chi-cheng, Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, departed for Nanking this morning to confer with the home Government.

Indonesians to Meet

The Indonesian community in Japan will meet at the Dai Toa Kaikan at Marunouchi at 11 a.m. next Tuesday, September 19, and adopt a resolution expressing thanks to the Japanese Government for the promise of granting independence to the people of the East Indies.

Lauds Manchou Progress

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu speaking at a luncheon on Friday at the Imperial Hotel in commemoration of the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo.

Superior Wooden Aircraft Constructed By Sugawara After Six Years of Research

Kiichi Sugawara, 42, of the Fuji Aircraft Company, has recently completed the construction of wooden aircraft after some six years of strenuous experiments. Upon the production of wooden planes on a large scale, Japan's air power will be greatly expanded.

In this connection, the Technical Affairs Board has decided to grant the inventor a patent and at the same time held a special meeting to introduce the new invention.

Anticipating the fact that Japan would have to cope with shortage of material for building aircraft with the prolongation of the China Affair, Mr. Sugawara started studies in connection with the building of wooden aircraft. During the course of his studies, he was confronted with many obstacles and experienced failures but, undaunted, he continued his research, spurred on by the rumor that wooden planes were being manufactured by the Lockheed Company in the United States, and further by the fact that the wooden Mosquito planes built in England had appeared in the European war theater.

Mr. Sugawara devised a way to join the aircraft frames by resorting to the vacuum method. In view of the fact that the weight of a wooden aircraft will naturally be three times more as compared with those made of light metals, he contrived to make the wooden boards strong and to simplify the frame work. The most difficult problem was that of making the wooden edges stick to the frames. After many experiments, he finally succeeded by employing the vacuum method so that the frames and wooden edges would stick tight due to air pressure.

The new method of building wooden aircraft requires less time and material as compared with the construction of light metal aircraft. Therefore mass production of wooden aircraft can doubtless be effectively launched.

Keiichi Sukeo, who has worked with Mr. Sugahara for many years, has given an account of the laborious experiments undertaken in constructing wooden aircraft, as follows:

"We hit on the idea some six years ago that in order to rely on materials available in the country for aircraft building, wood must be used. Ordinarily, we think of wooden planes as heavy and of slow speed, but the newly-invented craft is light, capable of high speed and is much superior in quality than the Mosquito plane of which the British speak so highly. When the Mosquito plane first appeared, great interest was focussed on the new craft the world over. However, it is heavy and greatly inferior to the one invented by us.

"The object of our research and experiment centered on the matter of weight for the construction of planes by the existing method would increase the weight 40 to 50 per cent as compared to light metal crafts. In order to decrease the weight we resorted to the use of thin compressed boards for the outer covering.

"If pressure were to be placed on the outer cover, adhesion to the frame would be loosened with the result that the plane may go to pieces in mid-air. This was the one great problem in the production of the much-needed wooden planes of superior quality. However, we have finally succeeded in producing a perfect balance of pressure between the frame and the outer covering by the employment of the vacuum method of adhesion. This has been made public by the Technical Affairs Board.

"Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Okochi has submitted a plan to the Diet for the construction of wooden planes and we on our part, in complete unity with the factory workers, would like to place the greatest stress on the practicability of wooden planes. It is our earnest desire to send to the front vast number of excellent wooden planes made from our inexhaustible supply of wood."

NATIONAL SAVING TOTAL UPPED BY GOVERNMENT

Increase of ¥5,000,000,000 For Current Fiscal Year Is Announced

An increase of ¥5,000,000,000 is to be effected in the amount which the people are called upon to save within the fiscal year 1944-5. The revised goal in the promotion of national saving is ¥41,000,000,000.

Announcement of the change in the goal in national saving promotion was made by the Board of Information on Friday.

Simultaneously with the announcement Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata issued a statement, appealing to the people for an effort to establish the war-time standard of living to make sure that the increased saving will be realized.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

"The amount of increase in national saving in the fiscal year 1944-5 is to be altered to ¥41,000,000,000.

"In the light of national life as it stands today it is with great difficulty to decide to make a large increase in the goal in the promotion of national saving at a time when more than half of the fiscal year is over within which the saving is to be made, and it would be a very hard thing to realize the increased amount within the year.

To Cut Purchasing Power

"The attainment of the end is to be achieved through the employment of more ingenuity in the formulation of measures to bring about a contraction of the floating purchasing power under an intensive effort by both the officials and people and through a further strengthening of the system of liaison and cooperation between the Ministries and various quarters interested in view of the character of the matter that concerns saving."

Finance Minister Ishiwata said:

"It has been decided to increase the amount of national saving in the current fiscal year by ¥5,000,000,000 to ¥41,000,000,000 in consequence of the passage of the supplementary budget of extraordinary war expenditure.

"I am desirous of seeing the people make a greater effort to practise the war-time way of living and cooperate in the attainment of the revised goal in the promotion of national saving."

Approved by Cabinet

The plan for revising the goal in the promotion of national saving was laid before the Cabinet at the regular meeting earlier on Friday and approved.

It was based on the conclusions of the National Saving Promotion Committee in the Finance Ministry which were reached after an exhaustive inquiry into the extent to which the amount of increased saving to be made by the people within the current fiscal year should be raised to insure that these should be increased to insure that there should be enough money available for use in connection with the issuance of bonds amounting to ¥5,197,000,000 to meet the additional ¥25,000,000,000 war expenditure.

Supreme Court Chief Picked

Judge Seiichi Shimoyama has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, it was announced by the Board of Information Friday. Procurator Wataru Kurokawa has been appointed Justice Vice-Minister. Judge Shimoyama has succeeded Takeshi Nagashima, while Procurator Kurokawa has replaced Kota Omori.

MANCHOUKUO'S GROWTH IN 12 YEARS IS PRAISED

Is Most Concrete Example of Spirit of East Asia Declaration, Iguchi Says

Manchoukuo's birth 12 years ago and her subsequent development into one of the major independent nations of the world are "by themselves the most eloquent and concrete example of the spirit embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia," commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday. The occasion for his comment was the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo.

"Twelve years ago when Manchuria broke from its miserable past and made its debut as the independent state of Manchoukuo," said Mr. Iguchi, "many countries, especially the United States and Britain, made various attempts, overtly and covertly, to strangulate this infant nation of East Asia. The United States, in particular, assumed an extremely provocative warlike attitude toward Japan who had served as the midwife in the birth of the new country. The League of Nations, which at that time was no more than a tool of the Anglo-Saxon Powers in realizing their selfish ambitions, sent the perfidious Lytton Commission of Inquiry. In due course, the commission submitted its so-called 'impartial' report on the conditions prevailing at that time which the League swallowed without question. Following the lead taken by the United States and Britain, and under the political pressure of these two countries, the League members decided officially to incriminate Japan."

He continued, "Firm in her conviction that her cause was just and righteous, Japan exhausted all her means in vain to rectify the attitude of the League and withdrew from that body of which she had been a charter member and a devoted and leading collaborator. Since that time, Japan has devoted her untiring efforts and energy to the sound progress and development of Manchoukuo.

"Twelve years later, today, Manchoukuo holds her head proudly among the major independent nations of the world. The foundations of her economic and political life are increasingly being reinforced and her general cultural progress is beyond comparison with that of many so-called independent nations. She has made remarkable strides in the promotion of the spiritual and material welfare of her people.

"Especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has the rapidity of her advance in all fields of endeavor been amazing. It has even astonished Japan. In name and in fact, Manchoukuo has risen to the status of a full-fledged Power in the comity of nations. The far-reaching developments and utilization she has carried out in agriculture and industry have been instrumental in making her role in the prosecution of war supremely important. Manchoukuo is in fact a major arsenal and granary of the new co-prosperous world for which this war is being fought.

"The assistance and support rendered by Japan are of course important factors in the notable rise of Manchoukuo. But the most fundamental element which determines the rise or decline, the prosperity or poverty, of any nation is the spirit of the country. This is a truth no one can deny. The people of Manchoukuo, under their Emperor, who is himself living up by practice to the principle of one virtue and one mind with Japan, are in complete accord with this principle and are endeavoring to realize by the perfect concord of their five peoples and in concert with their neighbors the renaissance and new order of East Asia.

"As one of the vanguards of East Asia's renaissance, Manchoukuo has put forth her utmost efforts in enhancing her position as a sovereign, independent nation, the result of which is obvious to all. The birth and subsequent growth of that country are by themselves the most eloquent and concrete example of the spirit embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia which now in this war is being fulfilled and substantiated in the liberation and independence of other countries and peoples in this region."

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East Asia Round-Up

Increasing Rice Output

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 15.—Koesoemi Oetojorgt, vice-president of the Central Council of Java, will soon make a tour of the island to hold conferences with Indonesian regional administrative leaders for the purpose of clarifying steps to be taken for the further augmentation of rice production as resolved by the Central Council recently. The trip will last for about one and a half months, probably ending in the middle of October.

Boosting Chemical Products

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—A campaign to increase chemical production will be carried out during October, November and December by 12 chemical works designated by the Government, and among 26 products which will be boosted in output are carbide, plate glass, soda ash, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, and solid bittern.

Sabido's Powers Expanded

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—Pedro Sabido, Minister of Economic Affairs, has been invested with special powers in shaping the national economy hitherto exercised by the President over Government-owned or controlled corporations or over basic foodstuffs and other prime commodities organized by the former Japanese Military Administration and subsequently transferred to the Republic.

Upping Food Output

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty of Manila has sent letters to the vicars throughout the Philippines appealing to all Christians to throw their full weight behind the food production campaign.

Mother's Day Named

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—President Jose P. Laurel has designated November 9 of each year as Mother's Day to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

Nippon History Adopted

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—"Outline of The History of Japan and Other Oriental Countries" has been adopted by the Education Ministry as one of the subjects in secondary schools in the Philippines.

Muslims Thank Koiso

Domei

MACASSAR, September 15.—Manifesting the gratitude of the Muslims here to the statement made by Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso promising the Indonesians independence in the near future, the Mohammedans have decided to offer volunteer services for a period of 10 days. Accordingly, they are now working hard on the outskirts of the city in spite of the fact that they are observing a fast.

Many Joining Constabulary

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—Many Filipino youths are enrolling as non-commissioned officers of the Philippine Constabulary which was recently opened, the superintendent of the Philippine Constabulary Academy No. 3 announced today.

Night Fair Prolonged

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 15.—Municipal authorities of Djogjakarta have planned to hold the Night Fair for the duration of the first half of October in commemoration of the promise of independence announced by Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in the Imperial Diet recently.

JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO TIES FIRMER AFTER 12 YEARS

Ever Since Founding Manchou People Have Marched in Step With Parent Country

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—Twelve years ago today Japanese recognition was extended to Manchoukuo. The interval has been a phase of a progressive increase in friendship between the two countries.

The attachment of Manchoukuo to Japan has for some years been such that the Manchoukuo people have looked up to Japan as a parent country that had given birth to their own country.

The start of the War of Greater East Asia was the occasion for Manchoukuo to identify itself with Japan in everything with a closeness, a tribute of respect due to a country that had brought it forth. Today the Manchoukuo officials and people are concentrating all their energies on the extension of fighting power to enable them to play a full part in bringing the war to a victorious end.

To them to help consummate the war is the way of doing their duty to their parent country.

The determination of Manchoukuo found its expression in a message His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to grant to Premier General Chang Ching-hui and Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, on August 31 which was to the effect:

"The rise of Japan is the rise of Manchoukuo and the fall of Japan is the fall of Manchoukuo and the rise or fall of both Japan and Manchoukuo is the rise or fall of entire East Asia. Everything in the country should be subordinated to the meeting of the needs of going through with the war."

At no time has national security been greater in Manchoukuo than at this moment.

The efficiency of the National Army has increased at a phenomenal pace since the enforcement of the National Military Service Law. The improvement of the Army has been especially marked in such arms as air, anti-aircraft artillery, automobile, and engineering.

On the other hand, peace and order in the country is being well maintained although some bandits infest a part of the Jehol area adjoining North China. Then with regard to the police, the armed police have become no longer necessary with the exception of the Jehol area.

As regards the production increase of agricultural products, last year saw an unusual bumper crop and increased shipments of various agricultural products were made to Japan and North China, not to mention sufficient supply of foodstuffs for Manchoukuo itself. And this year, too, is expected to witness even a better crop than last year.

In the mining industry field, the foremost importance, is placed on the exploitation of iron and steel, electric power, coal and non-ferrous metal ores. Last year's production of iron and steel was sufficient to meet the demand from Japan, and this year both the Government and people are exerting their best efforts toward better production than last year's. Then, in view of the truculent aerial warfare, the light metal industry is being steadily pushed on by the utilization of alumina shales. And the electric power needed for such an industry is abundantly obtainable from two large power-generation plants at Shuifeng and Fengman, the fact of which assures the remarkable progress of the mining industry in the future.

The administrative structure throughout Manchoukuo has been well organized and the central administrative policy is thoroughly permeated into every nook and corner of the country.

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Social and General

Mr. A. Kaelin of the Swiss Legation is now at No. 2150, Karuizawa.

Miss C. Kuhn of Yokohama may be addressed care Maeda Villa, No. 2512, Karuizawa.

Mr. R. Altendorf's address in Karuizawa is No. 1385.

Mr. R. Schulze of Yokohama has gone to No. 526, Karuizawa.

Mr. Alf F. X. Agajan, formerly senior instructor at St. Joseph's College in Yokohama, has rented from the Karuizawa-Kai the well-built and ideally situated Tennis Club-house for further teaching activities. He is being assisted in his undertaking by his brother, George Agajan, and Miss E. Ehrig who for many years taught at the Seishin Gakuin in Tokyo. Mrs. Nakano also is giving the children weekly lessons in the French language.

As a playground the children have the use of tennis courts not being used by tennis enthusiasts this year; the older children are learning volley-ball and football under the instruction of Mr. G. Agajan.

The day's studies commence at 9:30 each morning except on Sundays and holidays with an additonal hour in the afternoon; Saturdays are devoted to sports.

To date 20 children under 15 years of age have enrolled—11 boys and nine girls. Special classes are also held in the afternoons for older children in shorthand, bookkeeping and typewriting.

Clearing Bois Du Boulogne

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—The famous Bois du Boulogne will be cut down, reports the Stockholm Tidningen and the wood will be used as firewood for the bakeries in Paris.

Soviet Terms 'Merciless'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—Political circles in Helsinki described the Soviet armistice terms for Rumania as "merciless," according to the Aftonbladet.

Obituary

Kiichiro Yamada, 48, president of the Gifu Godo Shimbun, died of illness at his home in Gifu City on September 13.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1944

The Fighting in China

The smashing victories being scored by the Japanese Forces on the China mainland serve to draw attention to the fact that with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia the significance of the fighting in China is undergoing a vast change.

It is clear that the fighting in China today is no longer being carried on with the objective, as it was at first, of punishing China for her wrongs and awakening Chungking to self-reflection. This was clarified by the Japanese Government in its statement of July 5, which declared, "The aim of our military operations in China, now in progress, being simply to frustrate the attempts of America and Britain at aggression and domination, the Chinese people are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy."

Meanwhile, Chungking has been rendered incapable of carrying on against Japan under its own power. Furthermore, with Japan's New China Policy being put into practice, the dissident regime has lost its war aim; its resistance no longer has any significance.

For the Anglo-Americans, however, it not only is advantageous but absolutely necessary to have Chungking as their advance force. For this reason they are directing every effort toward forcing Chungking to continue its struggle against Japan. They have granted Chungking vast loans. They have even sacrificed some of their own needs to give weapons and supplies to Chungking. They have repeatedly sent missions to Chungking to encourage the regime. At the same time they have issued wild promises of cooperation and aid. In addition, they have invited missions frequently to Washington and London to be fed on pledges and flattery. And in order to tie Chungking firmly to their camp they have made various post-war promises and have gone to the extent of treating Chungking nominally as one of the "Big Four."

Chungking is therefore continuing its struggle against Japan not wholly willingly, swept along by this furious current of Anglo-American scheming. In the meantime, developments indicate clearly that the aim of the Anglo-Americans lies in carrying on the war against Japan by using the China mainland as their operational base.

It follows that as long as the Anglo-American efforts are directed toward the execution of this aim, the Japanese must conduct their operations on the China mainland for the purpose of frustrating it. That is to say, the Japanese Forces, while they do not consider the Chinese people their enemies, nor consider the Chungking forces ipso facto their enemies, cannot help but carry on large-scale operations on the China mainland under these circumstances. It is only that in this case the area in which the Japanese Forces carry out their operations to destroy Anglo-American power happens to be Chinese territory and that those who live there are the Chinese.

While hostilities were confined to fighting between Japan and China and later between Japan and Chungking, the degree of damage arising from the fighting was not very serious or intense, due to the fact that in most engagements the enemy forces fell back quickly and because the Japanese Forces operated with the objective in mind of restoring friendly and good neighborly relations between the two countries in the end. No thorough war measures therefore were taken; there were no cases of carpet bombing and complete destruction as seen in the fighting today in other theaters of war.

But as the Anglo-Americans use Chinese territory to close in on Japan and the Japanese direct their efforts toward destroying this enemy effort, extremely intense fighting with its accompaniment of thorough destruction will inevitably result. The immensity of the damage which will be wrought upon China and the magnitude of the blow she will suffer can well be imagined.

This view is supported by many past facts. When they became a field of battle between the Anglo-Americans and the Germans, her historic landmarks were reduced to rubble and her irreplaceable art treasures destroyed. France, by the opening of the Second Front, has been turned into a chaotic arena of death and destruction with even Paris, which sustained no damage in the fighting between the French and Germans, turned into a scene of savage destruction of life and property.

So in China today, since the American air force in China started its operations, the Chinese people have been subjected to indiscriminate bombing. The damage suffered by the Chinese people through American action is already several score times as great as that which they sustained in the past fighting between the Japanese and Chiang forces.

Should the Anglo-Americans increase their air forces in China and, in addition, should they even land troops to move out with the Chungking forces in front against the Japanese, fighting of a most serious sort will certainly occur. And as a result, China will be visited by war disasters hitherto unseen in her history, and the Chinese as a people will sustain injuries so great that they will be rendered totally incapable of ever staging a recovery. China will receive a blow from which she will never be able to recover.

For the Anglo-Americans, who, as the records show, have no consideration for China, whose sole aim is to make use of and to exploit China, that is of no concern. But it is indeed strange that Chiang Kai-shek should be so unable to see through the Anglo-American design as to invite this unfortunate fate.

There could be no greater misfortune for China and her people than the consequences of a ruthless war which would render them incapable of ever rising again. This is particularly so when the War of Greater East Asia has so happily enabled China to liberate herself from the shackles of unequal treaties and to abolish foreign concessions and extra-territoriality.

Chungking has hitherto voiced most strenuous opposition against the stationing of Japanese forces in China and has used this as its chief reason for continued resistance against Japan. Chungking's act, however, of inviting the Anglo-American forces into Chinese territory in order to have them fight the Japanese not only constitutes an act of inviting a result to which it is professedly opposed, but it constitutes the perpetration of the greater crime against China in all history.

The time has come for Chiang Kai-shek to reflect seriously on the damning part he might play in China's destiny.

A Year Ago Today

September 16, 1943

The Daily Worker, a London journal, burst out with a tirade against the Government for its continual hoodwinking of the British public. It claimed that propagandists and the press were working hand-in-glove to deceive the public. It concluded by asking how long the Government expected to fool the people, declaring that the Britishers had seen enough of such tactics and that they were fed up with the efforts.

* * *

Whiskey drinkers in America received discouraging news when the War Production Board notified the Industrial Alcohol Advisory Committee that it will not be possible to release any converted alcohol distilleries to the production of beverage alcohol during the rest of this year. The action surprised the industry representatives who had expected to get a two-week holiday from war production to produce whiskey.

* * *

Australian Premier John Curtin ordered 11,000 workers of slaughter houses, who are on a strike to return to work by exercising the new authority given him by the Government to end strikes in important war industries.

U.S. TRADE BALANCE UPSET BY WAR

Excessive Imports From Latin America Have Adverse Effects

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

America's foreign trade figures for 1943 reveal two historic facts: one is that the total amount of exports, including Lend-Lease materials (including the re-exports but not exports of gold and silver) surpasses the highest record of $8,228,000,000 for 1920; and the other, that when the amount listed under the Lend-Lease Act is subtracted, there is an adverse trade balance for the first time since 1876. (The amount of exports handled under the Lend-Lease Act was $74,000,000 for 1941, $4,890,000,000 for 1942, and $10,000,000,000 for 1943.)

The hugeness of the exports for 1943, though indicative of the stupendous extent of the current hostilities and the high costs of material and labor, is not necessarily as important as that which produces the second phenomenon.

The unfavorable balance of trade for 1943, as shown in Table No. 1, is caused by the general decrease of export and an excess of imports. The export for 1943 falls to the $2,000,000,000 level of 1934, 1935 and 1936. And in percentage, the exports for 1942 and 1943 reveal a decrease of 38 per cent, in comparison with 1941. But the imports for these two years recover the level of pre-war days. Furthermore, the import of over $3,300,000,000 for 1943 is the highest record since 1929.

Table No. 1

Year	Export	Import
1934	$2,133,060,000	$1,655,000,000
1935	2,283,000,000	2,047,000,000
1936	2,456,000,000	2,423,000,000
1937	3,349,000,000	3,084,000,000
1938	3,094,000,000	1,960,000,000
1939	3,180,000,000	2,320,000,000
1940	4,020,000,000	2,630,000,000
1941	4,410,000,000	3,350,000,000
1942	3,140,000,000	2,740,000,000
1943	2,717,000,000	3,365,000,000

And this brings us to the peculiarity of the trade relation between the United States and Central and South America. Before the war, there was always an excess of imports, excepting for 1938, as seen by the following table:

Table No. 2
(In $1,000)

Year	Export	Import	Excess of Import
1921-25	$742,000	$936,000	$194,000
1926-30	851,000	1,006,000	155,000
1931-35	304,000	421,000	117,000
1936	429,000	529,000	100,000
1937	639,000	705,000	66,000
1938	561,000	485,000	+ 79,000

Imports Jump

The foregoing figures compose about 18 per cent of the total American exports, and about 25 per cent of the imports, or about 20 per cent of the total export and import combined. But, as is seen by comparison with Table No. 3, the increase of imports from Latin American nations is conspicuous, hence affecting proportionately the economy of these countries.

Table No. 3
Excess of Imports From Countries

	January-September 1942	January-September 1943
Cuba	$39,000,000	$104,000,000
Chile	62,000,000	78,000,000
Argentina	66,000,000	73,000,000
Brazil	52,000,000	51,000,000
Colombia	37,000,000	43,000,000
Uruguay	7,000,000	27,000,000
Bolivia	10,000,000	9,000,000
Peru	+ 5,000,000	+ 4,000,000
Mexico	+19,000,000	+14,000,000
Venezuela	+20,000,000	+21,000,000
Total (including other countries)	$222,000,000	$371,000,000

Particularly such is the case with such nations as Bolivia, who had excess of import from America before the war, but now enjoys excess of export to America as high as $10,000,000. It indicates that the Latin American countries are now enjoying an unprecedented boom.

But, conversely, these nations are finding difficulty in importing from America the commodities which they need badly, such as arms for strengthening their national defense, partly finished metal goods, machinery and chemicals necessary for their industrial development. Thus, since the dollars are useless to them, they consider the American money as harmful, only aiding inflation. Although there is no extreme inflation yet in these countries, the effect on their political life is serious.

In short, the American dollar is practically unused in Latin America. As revealed in Table No. 4, of the sum advanced by the American Export and Import Bank, (not including the advance of the United States Government) as loans under the name of economic development of the Central and South Americas, only 27 per cent have been used, and a balance of $320,000,000 still lies idle.

Table No. 4
(End of 1943)

Countries	Loans	Amount Used
Brazil	$78,000,000	$4,300,000
Venezuela	41,000,000	5,000,000
Cuba	40,000,000	1,500,000
Mexico	37,000,000	11,100,000
Uruguay	32,000,000	...
Chile	31,600,000	15,600,000
Colombia	30,000,000	8,800,000
Peru	25,000,000	...
Bolivia	17,600,000	2,600,000
Ecuador	15,700,000	2,500,000
Total (inc. other countries)	$438,000,000	$116,000,000

British Tyranny in India

Britain's Aim to Dominate Country Seen in Attitude Of Leaders Toward Gandhi's Proposal

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Part II

The present global war has brought out even more starkly the grim pattern of the eternal struggle of the Indian people for their national liberation. By treachery and trickery the British forced the Indians to cast their lot against their will in with the side of the anti-Axis. Viceroy Lord Linlithgow even blandly promised, as had his predecessor in the first World War, that India should be granted Dominion status after the war.

By bringing pressure to bear the British authorities succeeded in ousting Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the right wing of the Indian National Congress, from his position as the head of his party and put under arrest Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the leader of the left wing of the Congress. Britain also succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of the Indian capitalists by promising them rich profits from the production of munitions and other war materials.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the British authorities craftily tried to channel the anti-British sentiments of the Indian people against Japan, released Nehru and extended official recognition to the Communist Party.

The wiles of the British were, however, ineffective before the speedy advance of the Japanese Forces to the Southern Regions as champions of the oppressed races of East Asia. Thoughtful Indians began to realize that a golden opportunity had at last arrived for their liberation. This awakening was heightened by the appearance of Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo after his sojourn in Germany, the organization of the Indian National Army, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India, and finally the march of the Indian liberation forces into their homeland.

Within India, this awakening was reflected in the adoption of the demand by the Indian National Congress for a complete withdrawal of the British from India and a renewed demand for full independence.

Dismayed by the Japanese occupation of Burma and its probable repercussions in India, the British Government dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps to India in order to reach a compromise with the Indian nationalist leaders. His plan may roughly be summarized under five points: (1) to grant Dominion status to India after the close of the war; (2) to allow the Indians to draft their own constitution after the armistice; (3) to allow certain provinces that are not prepared for participation in the new constitutional framework to administer their own affairs under the existing constitution; (4) to permit the native princes to choose for themselves whether they wish to participate in the new constitutional government; and (5) to leave the responsibility for national defense to Britain till the drafting of the proposed constitution.

Traditional Policy Pursued

A quick glance at the plan sufficed to convince any Indian that it was an embodiment of the traditional British policy of "divide and rule." Mahatma Gandhi, in his speech at Bombay recently, even stated that the Cripps' proposal was an instrument designed for the "perpetual vivisection of India." That is clear from the items in the plan permitting certain provinces to remain out of the framework of the proposed constitutional government of India. Cripps himself had even hinted that his plan might envisage the creation of at least two Dominions within India.

The Muslim League rejected the proposal on the ground that it did not clarify the right of self-determination on the part of the Mohammedan population; the Mahasabha Party because of the right of non-participation given to certain provinces; and the Indian National Congress also for the same reason and because of the British reservation to maintain British troops in India for the duration of the war. The rejection of the Cripps' proposal and the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution were met by the British with the mass arrest of the leaders of the Indian National Congress.

Last May, however, after an imprisonment of 21 months, the British authorities released Mahatma Gandhi on the grounds of ill-health. Their object in doing so was twofold: to make him order the abandonment of the anti-British movement and to reach a compromise with him on the Indian question. Gandhi, however, adhered faithfully to the policy of the Indian National Congress, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British from India, and not only that, Gandhi even began to carry on political negotiations with his friends.

This unexpected resumption of political activity on the part of Gandhi was apparently the cause for the publication by Viceroy Viscount Archibald Wavell of his correspondence with the leader of the Indian National Congress in an obvious effort to forestall any real political achievement by Gandhi. Wavell charged, for instance, that the responsibility for the existing political unrest in India must rest on Gandhi's shoulders.

In his letter to Wavell, Gandhi pointed out the empty promises which Britain had made in the past, hinting clearly that it was impossible to place any trust in Britain's word, while the Viceroy sharply attacked Gandhi for his distrust of British military power at the time of the Japanese southward advance, as exemplified by the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution. However, it was clear that the accusation of Wavell was unfounded. Neither Gandhi nor the Indian National Congress can be held responsible for the political unrest prevailing in India—that is the result of British tyranny and exploitation for upward of 300 years.

What bearing the new Gandhi negotiations with the Muslim League will have in breaking up the existing deadlock in Indian affairs remains to be seen. On July 12 Gandhi asked for an interview with Mohamed Ali Jinnah and subsequently proposed to the Muslim League a six-point program: (1) The Muslim League was to agree to support the Indian National Congress' demand for independence and to collaborate with the Congress Party in the formation of a provisional government. (2) After the war, a commission was to be appointed for the demarcation of continuous areas in northwest and western India where the Muslims have an overwhelming majority. In these areas, a plebiscite was to be held to decide on the issue of separation from Hindustan. (3) The provisional government was to be open to all parties. (4) In the event of separation, there were to be mutual guarantees for defense, commerce, communications, and other subjects. (5) The transfer of the communities was to be voluntary. (6) The above terms were to be binding only in the event of the transfer by Britain of both her power and responsibility for the Government of India.

Proposals Taken Lightly

This proposal from Gandhi to Jinnah, coupled with Gandhi's plan for the establishment of a national government of India, show how great are the constructive endeavors of the Indian people toward the solution of the Anglo-Indian political stalemate. Yet the British authorities, stubborn and unwilling to grant independence to the Peninsula, have not considered these proposals seriously. Sir George Schuster, writing in the News Chronicle, for instance, has charged that Gandhi's proposal for the creation of a national government is unworkable as the distinction cannot be drawn between civil and military affairs—an argument which is sheer nonsense.

The diplomatic commentator of the Sunday Times has even stated that Gandhi's proposal cannot be accepted as it has not been approved by the Indian National Congress although the British Government deliberately refuses to permit Gandhi to meet either Nehru or other leaders of the Indian independence movement.

These unwarranted objections seem to indicate that an aggravation of the Indian situation is inevitable. It seems to be clear that the British Government will postpone the solution of the Indian problem till after the war. Churchill's declaration in the House of Commons to the effect that he is not the liquidator of the British Empire, as well as Amery's speech recently in regard to Gandhi's latest proposals all indicate that the British have no intention of relinquishing their control over India. Britain's failure to apply the terms of the Atlantic Charter to India is another demonstration of her determination to keep the Indian peoples in subjection.

There is not a doubt that economically, India has to a great degree succeeded in winning her independence. Seizing the opportunity afforded by the first World War, the Indian native capitalists have succeeded in replacing British industries in India by their own. The Sassoon financial group was, for instance, forced to leave Bombay for Shanghai in 1930 because of its realization that there would be no future possibilities in India with the opposition of the Indian native industry and the persistent Indian boycott of British products.

The attempt to make India an arsenal of Britain to meet the demands of the current war has further tended to make Indian industries independent of Britain and Britain dependent on India. Moreover, Britain has become a debtor to India, reversing the past creditor-debtor relationship. India has already paid off her £350,000,000 sterling debt to Britain, and at the present time has about £1,000,000,000 sterling assets in London which have been frozen by the British Government. To offset this disadvantage, the British have been trying to foist their war expenditures more and more on the Indian people in order to decrease the mounting indebtedness of the British toward India.

There is, therefore, only one recourse left to the Indian people. Continued subservience to Britain can only mean their permanent exploitation. Neither does the possibility of reliance on the United States offer them any hope for salvation, for what the United States is aiming at is to replace Britain as the master of India. The Indian people must therefore themselves liquidate the British rule of India, even if by resort to force. That is the lesson which the past history of India's struggle for freedom brings out in unmistakable clarity.

(End)

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Freedom or Death

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

The release of Mahatma Gandhi from his prison in Poona "unconditionally," whatever that may mean, after being imprisoned like a common criminal, forbidden communication of any kind with the outside world, and prevented even from seeing his wife before she died a victim of British persecution, can only mean one thing, and that is the British thought Mahatmaji's end was not far off and they were panic-stricken at the prospect of his death in jail, which has become to him a home away from home. But Mahatmaji has survived many such crises in his life because of his indomitable spirit which has frequently mastered the infirmities of his frail body and 388,000,000 Indians are praying today that he may be spared to fulfil the mission for which he was born. Mahatmaji has said: "This is the last struggle of my life . . . there can be no compromise . . . it is a fight to the finish . . . Freedom or death." The British authorities might anticipate a change for the better, for themselves, in the Indian political situation if at this critical stage of India's fight for freedom, Gandhi disappeared from the scene. That is why at his venerable age they have subjected him to such intense cruelty, exposed him to infection by malaria, deprived him of the comforts of home and the restorative influence of congenial environment and companionship which he so badly needed. But his incarceration has had a profoundly disturbing effect on India as a whole and even those Indians who are chronic pacifists and compromisers have thrown in their hands, disgusted with the dastardly inhumanity of the British and their determination to keep India in bondage for ever.

Whether he is in prison or outside it Mahatma Gandhi is the acknowledged leader of the Indian people. That leadership has never been questioned even by those who have been compelled to disagree with him with regard to his methods. Today, he appears at the head of that vast unarmed army of Indians who realize with him that India has entered on her last struggle against British imperialism, that it must be a fight to the finish, and from that fight India must either emerge free and independent or as a completely lost and enslaved nation. It is very likely that if Gandhi were in a fit state to express his will he would not have agreed to be released conditionally or unconditionally without forcing the issue of the justice of his arrest, as well as the arrest and imprisonment of thousands of his fellow workers. We suspect that the "unconditional" release was made without Gandhi's knowledge at the request of those misguided Indians who, having profited in the past at the hands of British imperialism are hoping to profit still more in the future.

Whoever was responsible for Gandhi's release it can never improve the political situation in India for the British. If as a result of his prolonged imprisonment the worst happened to Gandhi the British had to answer for his life with their blood and neither the British nor anyone even remotely connected with them would have been allowed to leave India. On the other hand, Gandhi will undoubtedly resume the fight against the British with renewed vigor until he is once more thrown into jail if by that time the British are still in a position to do so.

Neutrality Gone

(From the Shanghai Times)

The nearest analogy to the present precarious position of Europe's hapless neutrals is to be found in the last Great War, when, incidentally, the lineup on the European front was practically identical with the current alignment. A major difference, however, was that in those days the neutral Powers found themselves in an infinitely more favorable situation vis-a-vis the belligerent, being still able to derive the maximum protection afforded by certain universally recognized conventions or principles of international law, which, from the time of Grotius, had been gradually evolved to form a rather elaborate system of special jurisprudence, ultimately to find their approval and practical application in The Hague Convention of 1907. Not only were the rights of neutrals clearly defined, and their obligations circumscribed, but solicitude for justice and correct procedure also found expression in minute regulations governing the trade of neutrals with belligerents or among themselves. For example, due regard was given a principle assiduously upheld by the mercenary English during the American Civil War, the Spanish-American War and other conflicts of the 19th century, to the effect that "enemy goods do not make enemy ships"—that is to say, while contraband carried in neutral bottoms was subject to lawful seizure, the carriers themselves were immune to confiscation. Thus, in the first World War, Holland itself—where De jure belli et pacis first saw the light of day—although placed squarely, as it were, astride the actual firing line, and despite blockade and unrestricted U-boat warfare, was able to carry on a quite considerable sea-borne commerce by no means objectionable either to Britain or to Germany. Similarly, Sweden, Norway and some other neutrals took full advantage of their protected status to maintain a profitable trade with the belligerents of both camps. A classic interpretation of the rights and duties of neutrals in the light of The Hague Convention was furnished when the United States Government as yet a non-belligerent, adamantly refused to accede to the request of Germany to halt American exports of munitions to Britain on the ground that cessation of these deliveries would be tantamount to partiality and therefore incompatible with the neutral status of the United States.

Like Japan's Bushido, Grotian principles are derived from that sense of justice and fair play inherent and innate in every normal human being—certain things are done, while others are not. If Anglo-American statesmen now proclaim that neutrality is gone, that there cannot be any such thing as neutrality in the current war, they audibly manifest their blunted moral sense and their disregard for the "small, still voice" of moral conscience. For that matter, the Anglo-American indiscriminate air terror against civilians in Europe and here in Asia also proves that the Anglo-Americans, in their efforts to secure a cheap and easy victory, have thrown both discretion and decency to the winds. Thus, whether in the military or foreign political spheres, Anglo-American depravity and gangster mentality amply asserts themselves. Clearly, this is a trend which, if left unchecked, would result in chaotic anarchy also where international relations are concerned. Only a resounding Axis victory will suffice to restore human faith in those timehonored principles of elemental justice which distinguish a neutral status and to re-establish the full sovereignty of those moral concepts which needs must form the basis of human relations, be it in the lush times of peace or during a world-wide conflict, no matter how bitterly and desperately fought.

Problems of Democracy

(From the Noon Extra)

"If anybody should try in earnest to put through social equality of the races in the southern states of the United States," said an article in the American periodical Reader's Digest, "the white inhabitants would overnight take to arms and start a civil war. The younger and better educated negroes are also instilled with such hatred against their white neighbors that the time is not far off when the negro problem must be solved by means of armed force."

The foregoing statement is a symptom of the cancerous state of American democracy in the midst of a war to make the whole world "safe" for democracy. What is this American democracy and for whom is it to be made safe? Evidently it is not to be made safe for the black American as differentiated from the white American; and because the negro no longer is inarticulate and completely helpless, the negro problem has assumed such proportions that there is talk of solving it by means of armed force.

More than 300 years of oppression on American soil have left their scars on the hearts and minds of America's 13,000,000 negroes. In earlier years they accepted this oppression and exploitation mutely, but two wars to make the world safe for democracy and equality and the rights of man have made the negro more articulate. After the first World War the negro raised his voice timidly and obsequiously. In the midst of this war, which is demanding even greater sacrifices from black Americans, the negro is inclined to be a bit more insistent about ascertaining his specific status in democratic America. If he is fighting for American democracy and the American way of life, the negro wants assurance that he too shall enjoy the blessings he is giving his blood and treasure to secure; and being more intelligent than his ancestors he perceives that he is being cheated. Roosevelt's slogan-makers constantly assure him that the four freedoms are for everyone everywhere in the world, but everywhere in the United States there is irrefutable evidence that there is not and will not be any of the four freedoms for the negro.

In the southern states of America it has just been decided that the black man will continue to be debarred from voting as hitherto. The negro still may not wander from the confines of the "Jim Crow" cars, when he travels on railroad trains. He must forever accept the humiliations imposed by white Americans on the inferior black man. In only one way is he accorded equality. He too may fight and die and suffer for the perpetuation of his oppression at the hands of his white neighbors and masters. And throughout the United States there is a subterranean rumble of revolt among 13,000,000 negroes against this monstrous travesty of justice.

The deceitful propaganda of the American authorities defeats its own ends. It preaches the gospel of freedom and equality in order to get the negroes to fight for the United States. By denying the negroes the very things they are urged to fight for, they are making the negroes ever more ready to fight against the United States.

STOCK-RAISING IN JAVA A VITAL INDUSTRY

Madura Breed Cattle Considered Highest in Quality

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The chief industry in Java is agriculture, but the raising of live-stock is very important to the native people from the economic standpoint. The island of Java is one of the largest stock-producing areas in the Common Prosperity Region, second only to Burma. The principal animals are horses, cows, water buffaloes, goats, sheep and pigs. Domestic animals are considered the best investment by the people, and whenever there is any found to spare, it invariably goes for the purchase of more cattle. The number of cattle per square kilometer is over 41 heads, and although it cannot equal Belgium with 71 heads per square kilometer, Java is still one of the leading cattle breeding regions in the world. The province of Madura, which produces over 112 heads per square kilometer is the highest cattle-density area in the world. However, in the field of foreign trade, Java has always had an adverse balance, for though her export of raw hides is large, milk products, glue, casein, manufactured goods and finished leather goods are imported.

The greater part of the horses in Java are ponies, from 1.12 to 1.30 meters in height. Those used for riding and racing purposes were imported from Australia. The number of native bred ponies are very small so that from 20,000 to 30,000 are imported. According to pre-war statistics, there were more than 226,000 heads.

The number of cattle has been increasing in Java for the past ten years, rising from 3,530,000 in 1936 to 3,612,000 in 1939. Aside from the Java breed, which is a cross with the imported Indian variety, there is raised in Madura Province, a special type known as the Madura breed, which is somewhat smaller but more alert, and is considered the highest in quality. As the land is very poor in the province, the people prize their cattle, and cattle contests covering the whole island are held every year. Before the war, the Dutch East Indies government imported the superior breeds from India.

Goats are raised by the native inhabitants for meat as well as for their hide. There has been a great increase in number recently from the 1,240,000 heads of 10 years ago.

Pigs Scarce

Religious beliefs have restricted the raising of pigs, and it is chiefly handled by the Chinese, with the number of pigs being only in the thousands.

Statistics are not available on poultry, but it may be said that there is not a farmhouse which does not keep a few chickens or ducks.

The prevalence of glanders in horses, anthrax in cattle, and hydrophobia in dogs had always been a serious problem for the former Dutch Indies government, and much was done to overcome them. In the latter part of the last century, infectious diseases among cattle was so rampant that for a time it was feared that livestock would be exterminated.

In 1907, an animal husbandry research institute and a veterinary school were established in Bogor, where inoculations and vaccines were prepared and administrative changes made. The government had been quite successful thereafter in the fight against contagious diseases in cattle, with no serious epidemics reported in the last 30 years. The raising of domestic animals by the native inhabitants was left very much to their own devices, and in the latter half of the last century, private agents tried cross-breedings with foreign stock with little success. Thus, the stock raised by the native people are for the most part the descendants of old stock of ordinary or inferior quality.